

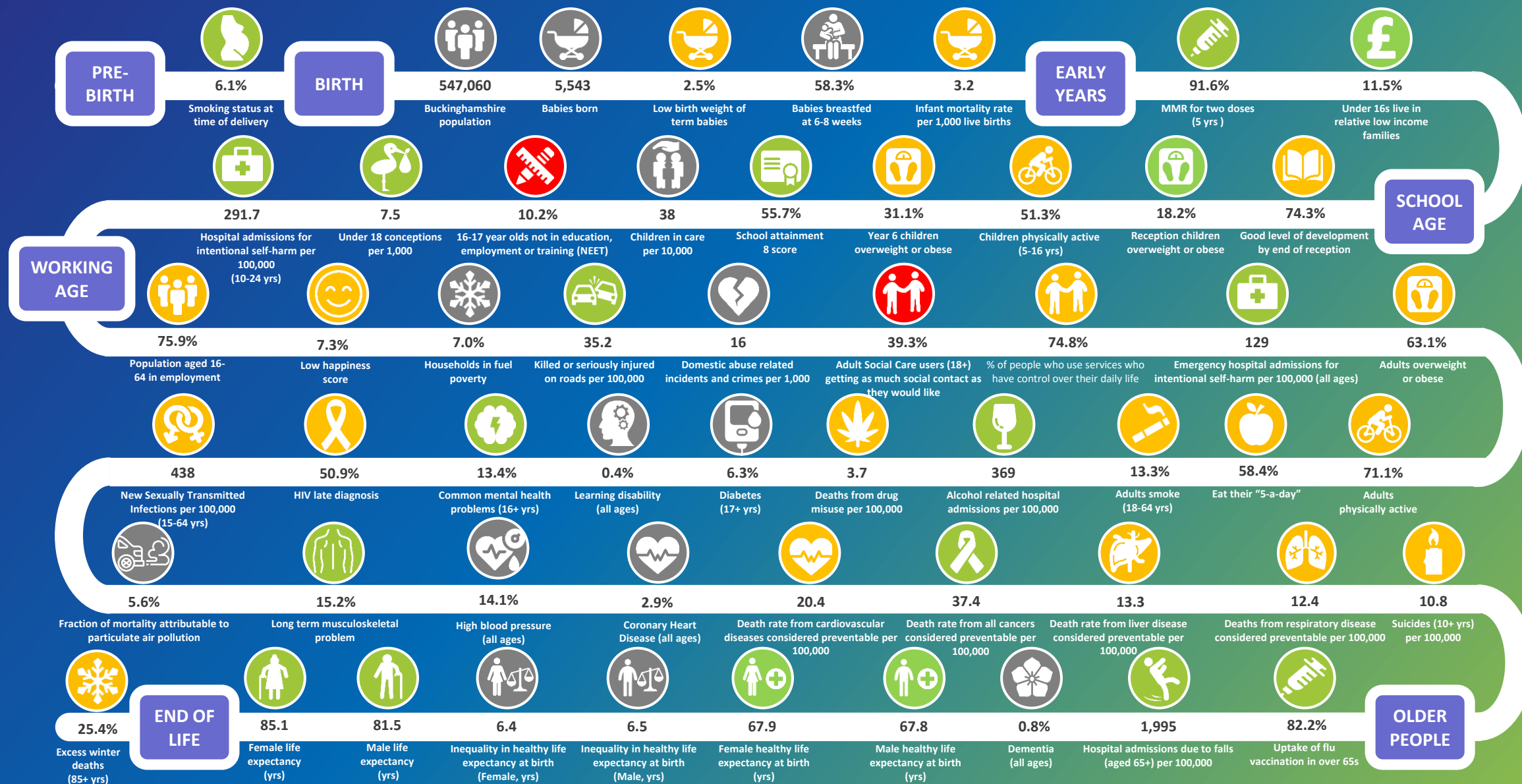


Data summary following November 2021 PHOF update

November 2021



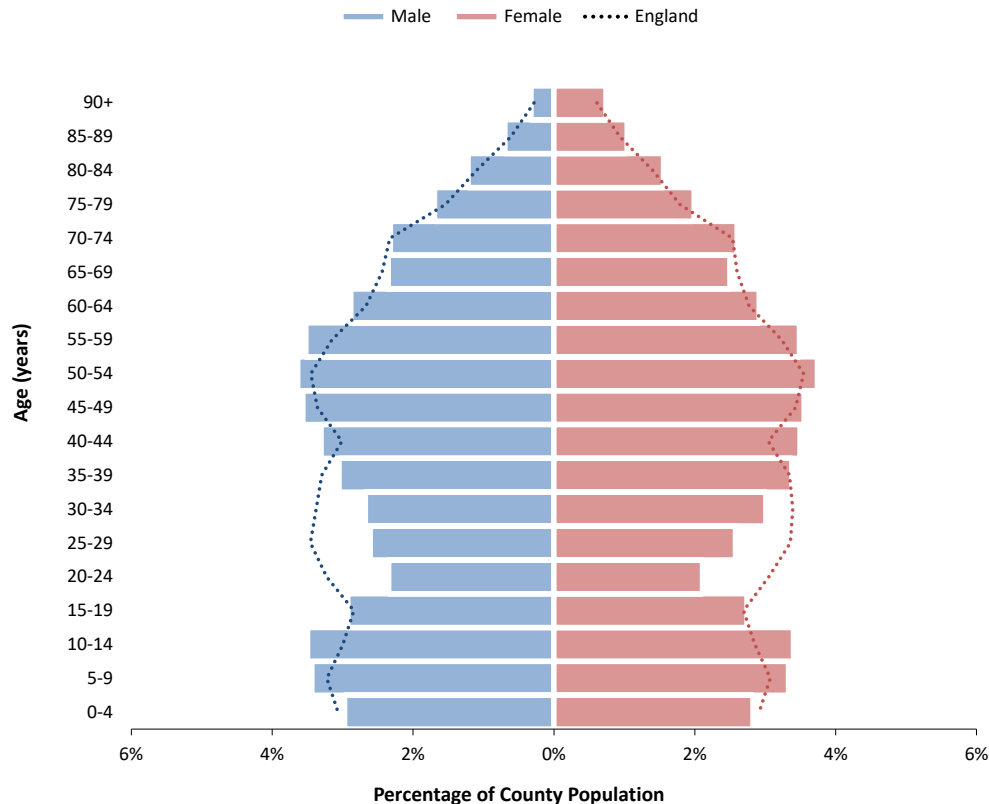
Health and Wellbeing in Buckinghamshire, November 2021



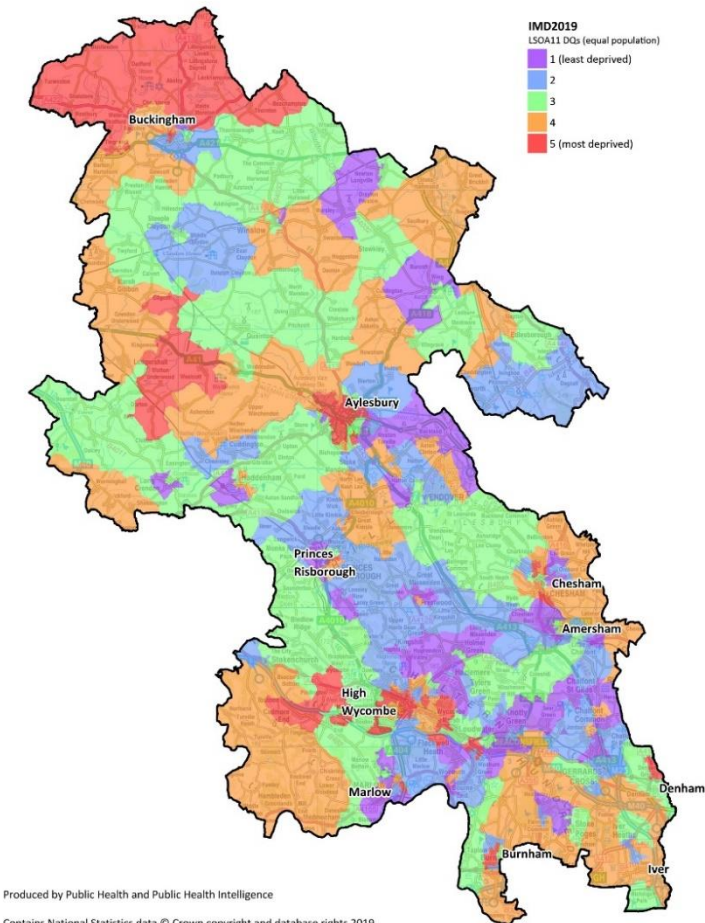
Compared to South East regional average: ● Worse ● Similar ● Better ● Not compared

Population in Buckinghamshire

Estimated population of **547,060** (ONS 2020) with more 5-14 year olds and less 20-34 year olds than the England average. Projected to grow by **3.4%** by 2030 to **564,300** (Aylesbury Vale former district projected to grow by **10.2%**).



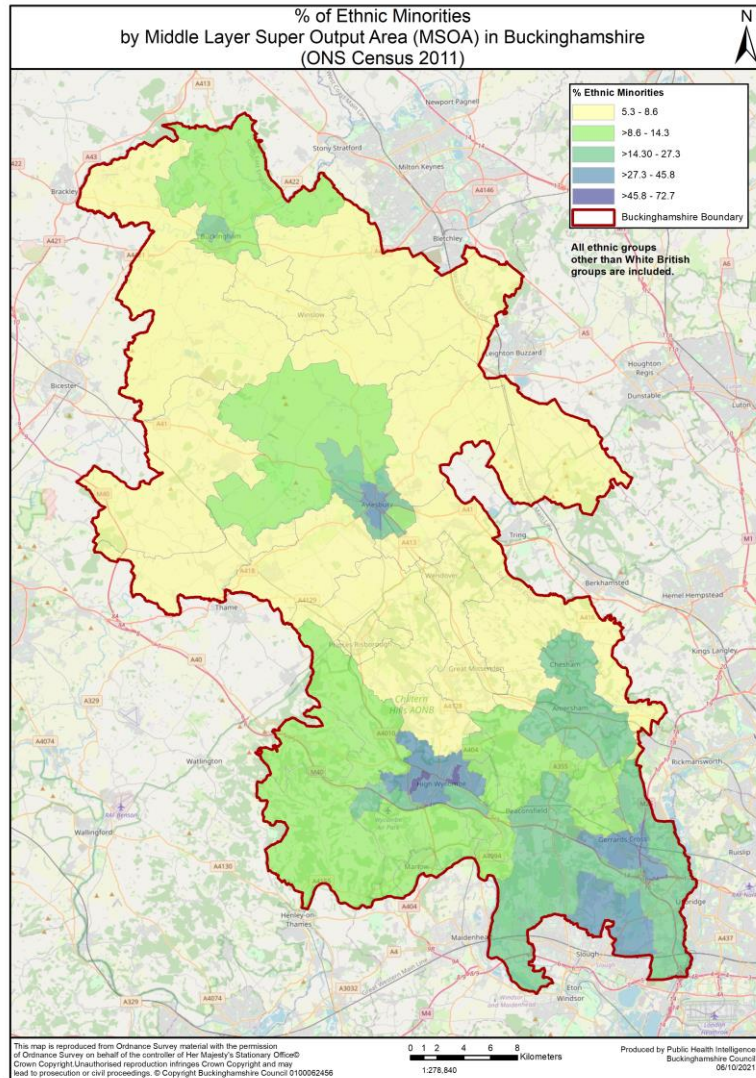
Pockets of deprivation in Aylesbury, High Wycombe, Chesham, Denham, Burnham, Westcott and Buckingham.



Produced by Public Health and Public Health Intelligence

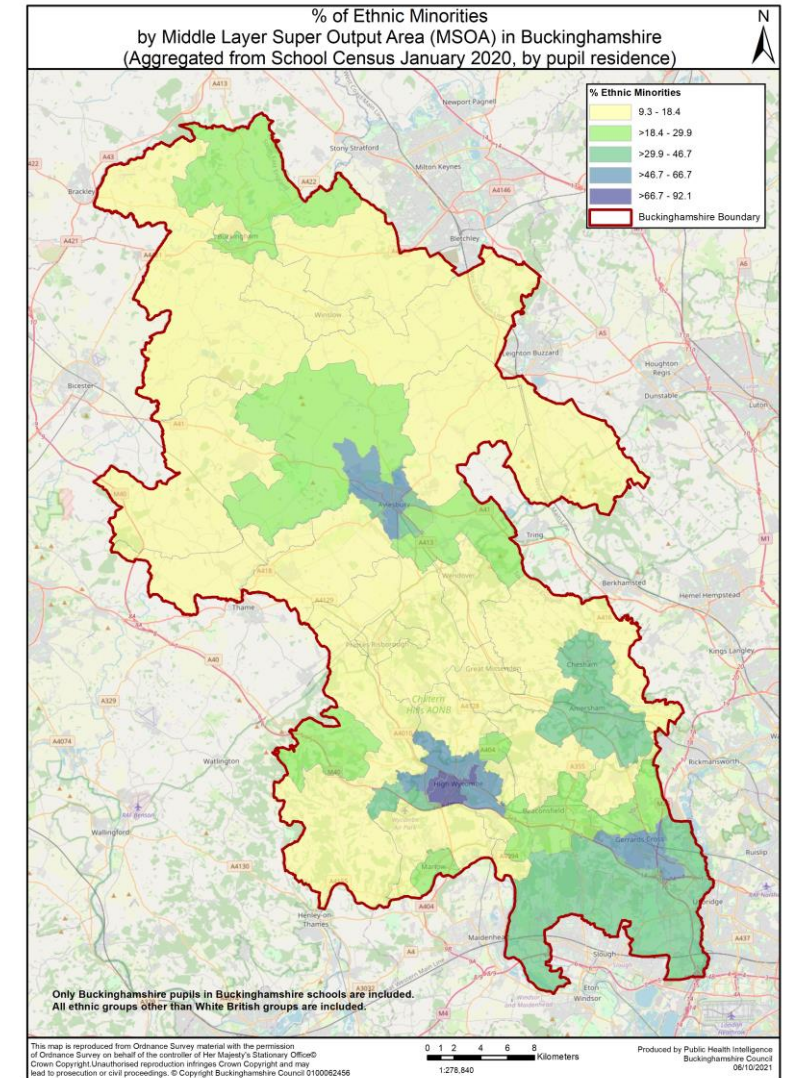
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Ethnicity



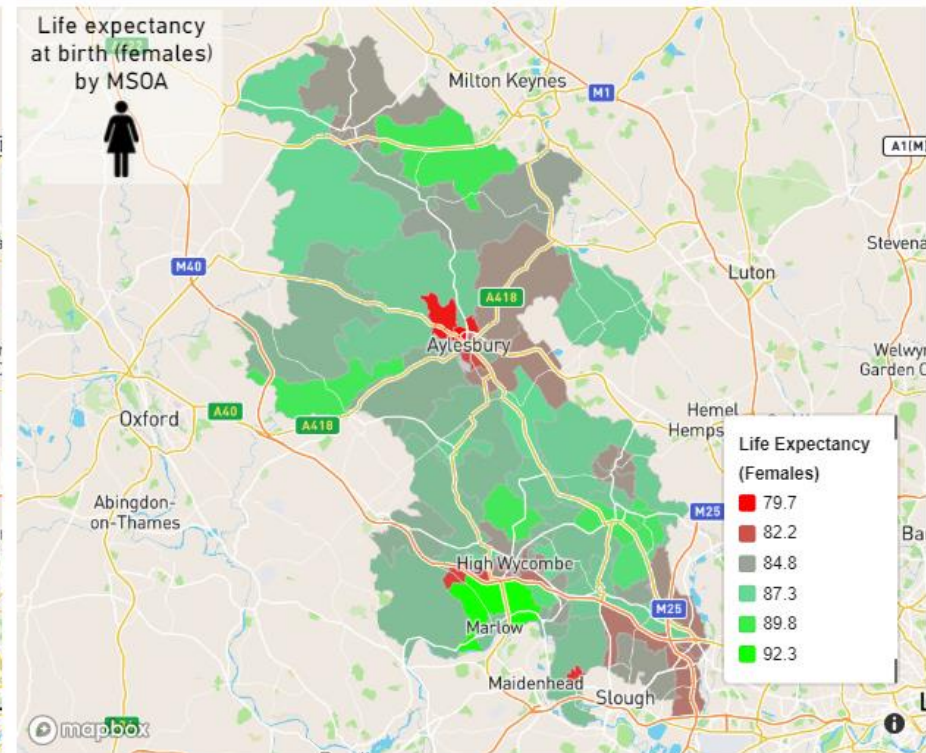
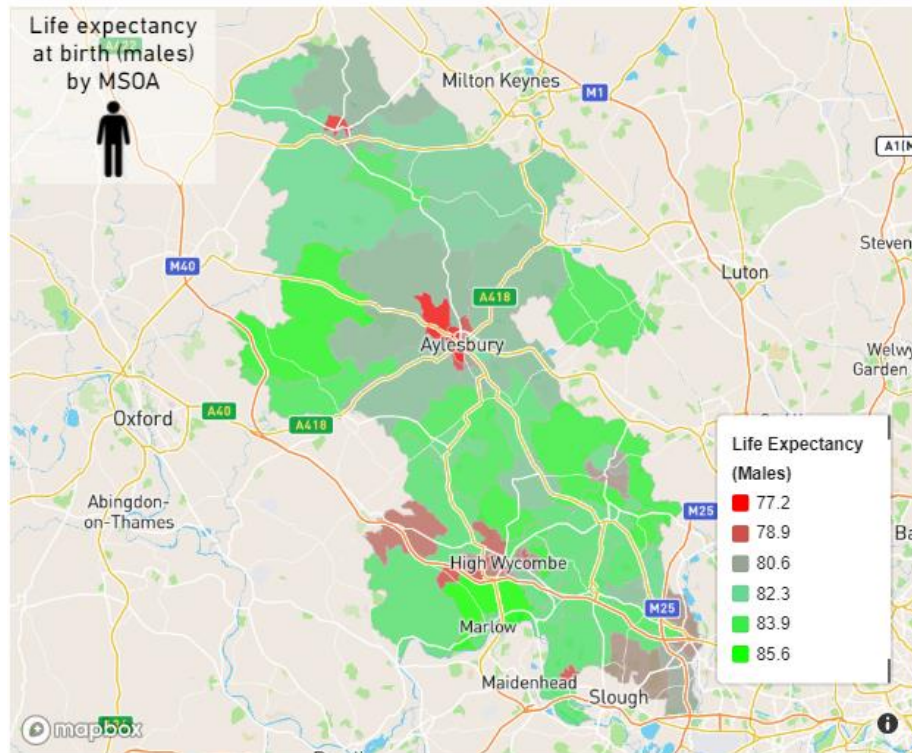
Four fifths of the
Buckinghamshire population
were White British (81%)
Census 2011.

According to latest School
census (January 2021) two
thirds are White British (67%).



Life Expectancy

Life Expectancy at Birth by MSOA (2015-2019)



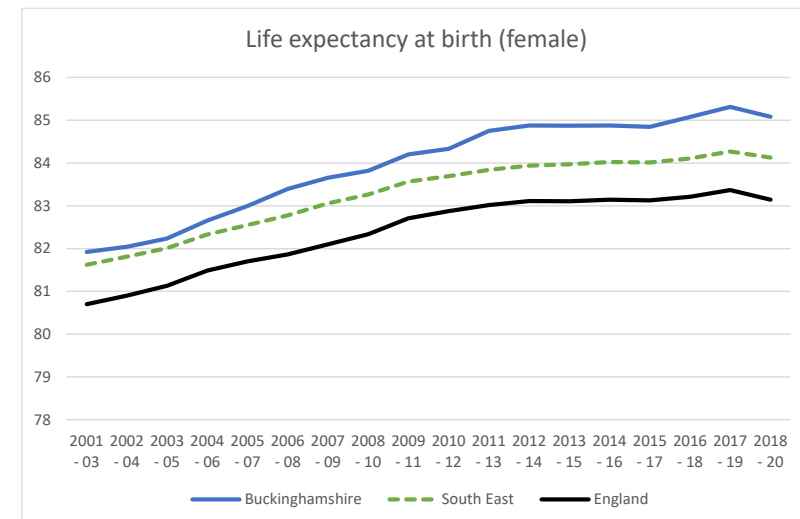
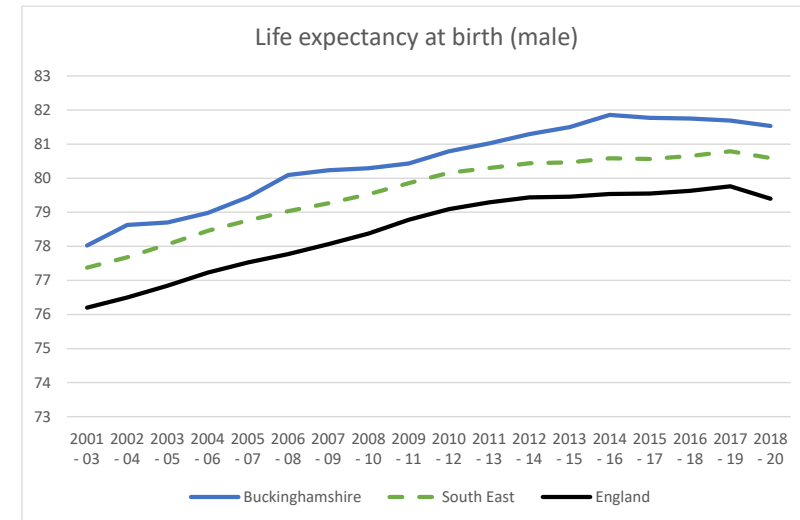
Life expectancy at birth (2018-20)
Life expectancy at 65 (2018-20)
Healthy life expectancy at birth (2017-19)
Healthy life expectancy at 65 (2017-19)

Male
81.5 yrs
20.0 yrs
67.8 yrs
12.2 yrs

Female
85.1 yrs
22.6 yrs
67.9 yrs
13.1 yrs

Life Expectancy – Impact of Covid-19

- Compared with 2019, life expectancy (LE) in England in 2020 was **1.3** years lower for males and **0.9** years lower for females. This exceeds any previous year-on-year changes seen since 1981.
- Between 2019 and 2020 LE has decreased in Buckinghamshire
 - males decreasing 1.3 years to **80.8** years,
 - females decreasing 1.5 years to **84.3** years
 - overall LE has decreased 1.4 years to **82.6** years
- The gap between DQ1 (most affluent) and DQ5 (most deprived) has remained similar.



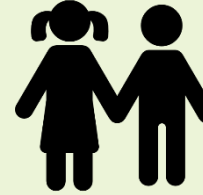
Growing up in Buckinghamshire



Low birth weight of term babies

2.5% (2019)

South East 2.5%; England 2.9%



Reception (aged 4-5 years) excess weight

18.2% (2019/20)

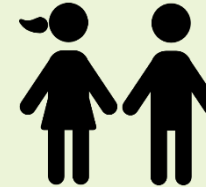
South East 21.9%; England 23.0%



Children in absolute low income families

9.6% (2019/20)

South East 11.1%; England 15.6%



Year 6 (aged 10-11 years) excess weight

31.1% (2019/20)

South East 31.7%; England 35.2%



School readiness

(children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development at end of Reception)

53.2% (2018/19)

South East 55.4%; England 56.5%



Physically active children and young people

(5-15 year olds doing at least 60 minutes a day)

51.3% (2018/19)

South East 47.8%; England 46.8%

Please note: comparison here is to England and the lifecycle infographic compares to the South East average

RAG rating compared to England

Better 95%

Similar

Worse 95%

Health behaviours



Overweight or Obese adults
63.1% (2019/20)
South East 61.5%; England 62.8%



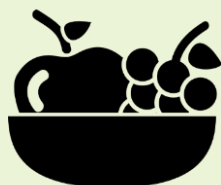
Smoking (18+ years)
11.3% (2019)
South East 12.2%; England 13.9%



Physically inactive adults
18.0% (2019/20)
South East 20.1%; England 22.9%



Successful completion of alcohol treatment
34.4% (2019)
South East 38.1%; England 37.8%



Meeting recommended '5 a day'
58.4% (2019/20)
South East 58.3%; England 55.4%



Successful treatment of drug treatment (opiate)
6.8% (2019)
South East 7.0%; England 5.6%

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Maternity and Sexual Health



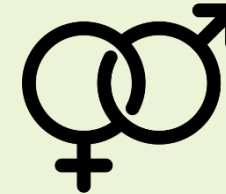
Under 18s conception rate
7.5 per 1,000 (2019)
South East 12.7; England 15.7



HPV vaccination coverage for 2 doses
aged 13-14 Female
61.9% (2019/20)
South East 68.1%; England 64.7%



Smoking status at time of delivery
6.1% (2020/21)
South East 9.0%; England 9.6%



Chlamydia detection rate aged 15-24
816 per 100,000 (2020)
South East 1,222; England 1,408



Breastfeeding 6-8 weeks after birth
58.3% (2020/21)
England 47.6%



HIV late diagnosis
50.9% (2017-19)
South East 48.5%; England 43.1%

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Vulnerable groups



Flu vaccine (aged 65+)

82.2% (2020/21)

South East 81.8%; England 80.9%



Social isolation – adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like

39.3% (2019/20)

South East 45.5%; England 45.9%



Adults with a learning disability living in stable and appropriate accommodation

73.7% (2019/20)

South East 71.8%; England 77.3%



Gap in employment rate between those with a learning disability

75.4 percentage points (2019/20)

South East 72.7; England 70.6



Adults in contact with secondary mental health services living in stable and appropriate accommodation

38.0% (2019/20)

South East 52.0%; England 58.0%



Gap in employment rate between those with contact with secondary mental health services

74.6 percentage points (2019/20)

South East 70.6; England 67.2

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Hospital admissions



Emergency Hospital Admissions for
Intentional Self-Harm

129.0 per 100,000 (2019/20)
South East 212.4; England 192.6

Further work underway looking at
CVD admissions and a separate
pack can be shared once available.



Emergency Hospital admissions
due to falls 65+ years

1,995 per 100,000 (2019/20)
South East 2,326; England 2,222



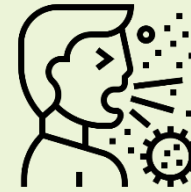
Alcohol related hospital admissions

369 per 100,000 (2019/20)
South East 415; England 519

Premature Mortality



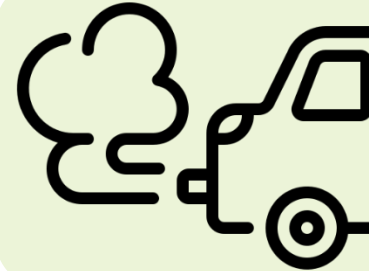
Infant mortality rate
3.2 per 1,000 (2018-20)
South East 3.5; England 3.9



Mortality rate from communicable diseases (inc influenza)
8.6 per 100,000 (2017-19)
South East 8.1; England 9.4



Suicide rate
10.8 per 100,000 (2018-20)
South East 10.1; England 10.4



Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution
5.6% (2019)
South East 5.2%; England 5.1%



Excess Winter Deaths
20.1% (Aug 2019- Jul 2020)
South East 17.4%; England 17.4%

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RAG rating compared to England

Better 95%

Similar

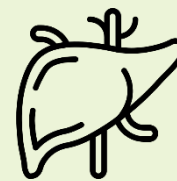
Worse 95%

Premature Mortality



Under 75 mortality rate
from causes considered preventable (3 year range)

100.3 per 100,000 (2017-19)
South East 120.9; England 142.2



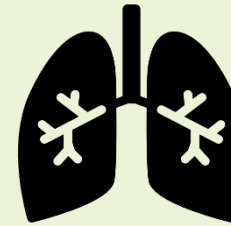
Under 75 mortality rate from liver disease
considered preventable (3 year range)

11.2 per 100,000 (2017-19)
South East 14.1; England 16.7



Under 75 mortality rate from
cardiovascular diseases
considered preventable (3 year range)

19.0 per 100,000 (2017-19)
South East 22.1; England 28.1



Under 75 mortality rate from
respiratory disease
considered preventable (3 year range)

12.1 per 100,000 (2017-19)
South East 16.6; England 20.2



Under 75 mortality rate from cancer
considered preventable (3 year range)

39.6 per 100,000 (2017-19)
South East 47.7; England 54.1

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ONS Health Index

- **ONS Health Index is a composite measure**
 - Trigger by CMO report 2018
- **Creates a single value for health across the nation**
- **Reflects the multi-faceted determinants of health**
- **Aim is to track progress in improving health and health outcomes**
 - It allows comparisons between local authorities...
 - ...and across systems...
 - ...across a range of measures

Buckinghamshire



A score of 100 on the Index or any indicator means health is at the same level as England in 2015. A higher score in any year means health is better than England in 2015. Where ranks have been shown, the higher the rank the poorer the outcomes.

ONS Health Index, (sub-)domains and indicators

Domain	Sub-domain	Indicators
Healthy People	Mortality	Healthy life expectancy, avoidable deaths
	Physical health conditions	Dementia, musculoskeletal conditions, respiratory conditions, cardiovascular conditions, cancer, kidney disease
	Difficulties in daily life	Disability that impacts daily activities, difficulty completing activities of daily living (ADLs), frailty
	Personal well-being	Life satisfaction, life worthwhileness, happiness, anxiety
	Mental health	Suicides, depression, self-harm
Healthy Lives	Physiological risk factors:	Diabetes, overweight and obesity in adults, hypertension
	Behavioural risk factors	Alcohol misuse, drug misuse, smoking, physical activity, healthy eating
	Unemployment	Unemployment
	Working conditions	Job-related training, low pay, workplace safety
	Risk factors for children	Infant mortality, children's social, emotional and mental health, overweight and obesity in children, low birth weight, teenage pregnancy, child poverty, children in state care
	Children and young people's education	Young people's education, employment and training, pupil absence, early years development, GCSE achievement
	Protective measures	Cancer screening, vaccination coverage, sexual health
Healthy Places	Access to green space	Public green space, private outdoor space
	Local environment	Air pollution, transport noise, neighbourhood noise, road safety, road traffic volume
	Access to housing	Household overcrowding, rough sleeping, housing affordability
	Access to services	Distance to GP services, distance to pharmacies, distance to sports or leisure facilities
	Crime	Personal crime